

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Solon Shingle.

LUIGI RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 729 and 731 Broadway.—The Honeymoon.—A Man Without a Head.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 383 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Etiopian Singing, Dancing, &amp;c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—Singing, Dancing, Burlesques, &amp;c.—Strophes' Escape; or, English Hell in Ireland.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old School of Minstrelsy, Ballads, Minstrel Shows, &amp;c., at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, No. 244 &amp; West Fourth St.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Webster Hall, 47 Broadway.—Dan Bryant's New Spectacular Ethiopian Minstrelsy, Burlesques, &amp;c.—at the Park Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Batemann Concerts—Pawell &amp; M. P. P.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Sam. Moor.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etiopian Minstrelsy—Ballads, Burlesques and Panfictions.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Thursday, January 11, 1866.

## THE NEWS.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after notice of some minor matters, Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Military Committee, introduced his bill to increase and fix the strength of the national army. It is of considerable length, and provides, among other things, that the military peace establishment shall, hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry and sixty of infantry. In addition to the five regiments of artillery now organized there are to be two new ones—one to be composed of colored and one of white persons, selected by the President from the volunteer officers. Two new regiments of cavalry are to be of white and two of colored persons. In the infantry there are to be eight regiments composed of men from the Veteran Reserve corps and offered by officers of that corps. There are to be one lieutenant general, five major generals and ten brigadiers. The bill was read and referred to the Military Committee. The bill to permit negroes to vote in the District of Columbia was then taken up, discussed, amended, and recommitted. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, offered a joint resolution to provide provisional governments for the States lately in rebellion, and supported it in a speech of some length. It was then referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a bill making appropriations for the navy for the coming year was reported from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed. The proceedings of the convention of tobaccoists held at Cooper Institute, in this city, in November last, were referred to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report on the expediency of making the suggested amendments to the Internal Revenue law. The same committee was instructed to report on the propriety of revising or dispensing with the income tax system, or of exempting from taxation all incomes not over twelve hundred dollars, and also of exempting from internal duties the manufacture of crutches and artificial limbs. The Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the feasibility of deepening the channel of Hell Gate, in the East river. Two resolutions of inquiry regarding Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebel prisoners, and one relative to the Imperial Mexican Express Company, were adopted. A bill to punish counterfeiting with death was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolutions of Messrs. Root, of Missouri, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, previously introduced, declaring that Congress will not, except the Southern representatives because of the denial of negro suffrage, and also that those representatives should be immediately admitted, were, after some debate, referred to the joint Reconstruction Committee of fifteen. The remainder of the session was consumed in a debate on the bill to grant negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, it being advocated on the republican side by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Kelley and Schofield, of Pennsylvania, and opposed by Mr. Boyer, democrat, of Pennsylvania.

President Johnson yesterday sent to the Senate a message, accompanied by reports of the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, in response to the resolution of that body asking on what charges Jeff. Davis and other leading rebels are kept in confinement, and why they are not brought to trial. The Secretary of War states that Davis, having been captured by the military power, is held by it, awaiting the demand of the proper authorities of the government for trial on the charges of treason and inciting the assassination of President Lincoln and the murder of national soldiers. It has been decided to try him on the treason charge first; but this is delayed in consequence of Chief Justice Chase declining under present circumstances to hold a court in that judicial district in which Richmond, Va., the scene of offense of the accused, is situated. The Secretary also alludes to other chief rebels now in confinement, giving their names and offices. The Attorney General goes into an argument in support of the postponement of the trials of the offenders, saying that, the civil authority not having yet been completely restored in the districts where their crimes were committed, it would not be proper to inaugurate proceedings against them for treason, and that they are therefore still rightfully held by the military.

The President also sent to the Senate yesterday, in response to their resolutions of inquiry, voluminous correspondence in regard to the French invasion of Mexico and the Mexican colonization schemes of Gwin and Mearns. Included in the latter batch is a letter from Mearns to "Hon. B. Wood, New York," in which the writer speaks indignantly of the rebel-imposed emigration enterprise, but adds:—"You ought to have sent me money. It is hard to finance on nothing indented." The House of Representatives, in reply to their resolution calling for information relative to the alleged kidnapping by Maximilian of one of the Harbide children, yesterday received from the Executive notification that the government possesses no official data on the subject. Altogether, including the enlightenment of the members of the two houses had already received from the President, and the immense mass of information with which they now have on hand a sufficient stock to enable them to legislate intelligently for some time to come.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday among the petitions presented was one praying the amendment of the act for the collection of damages caused by railroad accidents. Notice was given of several matters, including a bill to enable the Comptroller of this city more speedily to raise the money necessary for the operations of the Department of Charities and Correction. Among the bills introduced, mostly of a private or local character, was one to make more stringent the law prohibiting the transaction of business under fictitious names. The subject of restricting the State into four Senatorial and Assembly districts, under the late State census, was brought up and referred to a select committee. A resolution was adopted requesting President Johnson to retain in service all wounded or disabled officers and men of the Veteran Reserve Corps. A resolution was offered, and after some debate and on the table, requesting the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department to report on the practicability of a Broadway underground railroad.

In the Assembly the Speaker was authorized to appoint a new standing committee on the census and State apportionment. The report of the Onondaga Salt Springs Superintendent was presented. Bills were introduced for a Broadway elevated railroad, to change the title of our Free Academy to the New York Free College, and for railroads in Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth, Christopher and other streets. Bills were introduced to authorize our City Comptroller to issue fifty thousand dollars worth of water stock, to limit the terms of officers of the National Guard, to equalize the compensation of judges, and to change the time for the collection of taxes. A resolution requesting our Congressmen to vote for the bill to pay additional bounties to soldiers who enlisted before 1863 was introduced and laid over. A resolution

was adopted empowering the Committee on Privileges and Elections to send for papers and papers and hold meetings in any part of the State.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Galveston dispatch of Monday last announces that an order would be promulgated on the following day authorizing out of service all the troops in Texas, excepting, it was supposed about three regiments.

The old sensation story of the abandonment of his country by President Juarez, of Mexico, is revived in a little despatch from New Orleans, intended to appear very modest and unobtrusive, but really to cause a commotion favorable to Maximilian. In this it is announced that Juarez, accompanied by General Negrete, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 1st inst. Our latest accounts from Chihuahua, President Juarez's capital, published in last Monday's Herald, stated that he was in that city on the 24th of December, in the undisturbed performance of the duties of his office.

Accounts of additional marine disasters, attended with loss of life, reach us. The brig *Isasca* is in distress at Sandy Hook. Her chief officer and four of her crew were lost while attempting to go ashore for assistance. The brig *Emma C.*, of Gloucester, from Surinam for Boston, with sugar and molasses, went to pieces at East Sandwich by striking the beach. Five of the crew have been frozen to death. The captain (Frank) and two men escaped, severely frostbitten. The brig *George Blank*, of Portland, from New York for Boston, with coal, went ashore on Marshfield beach, and will become a total wreck. The crew have been saved. The schooner *West Green*, from New York for Gloucester, with corn, has also gone ashore on Marshfield beach. The crew have got off safely. The brig *Hyperion*, of New York, for Boston for Portland, went ashore off Gloucester, Mass., on Tuesday, and was abandoned. An unknown schooner, whose crew it was reported had perished, was ashore yesterday near Holmes' Hole. We publish to-day further particulars of the wreck of the steamer *May A. Boardman*, on Ronger Shoals, described in yesterday's issue. It is expected that some of her cargo in a damaged condition may be saved if the weather should continue fine. From Boston we learn that a heavy northeast gale has raged at sea off that port since Sunday last, and obliged some steamers to put back, after having gone as far as Nantasket Shoals.

The steamer *Pine Grove*, from Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, valued at thirty-one thousand dollars and insured for twenty-five thousand dollars, and carrying a freight of three hundred tons, struck a snag on Sunday at Bullington Island, in the Ohio river, and went down at once. It is likely that she will be raised and her cargo saved in a damaged state.

The approaching termination of the Reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States has stirred up the Montreal Board of Trade to some decisive action on the canal question. They yesterday passed a resolution affirming the necessity of at once enlarging the Welland canal, lengthening and deepening the St. Lawrence locks and constructing a new canal from Champlain to the St. Lawrence. The prospects of confederation, according to the showing of the Canadians themselves, do not brighten. A paper published in Ottawa, the new provincial capital, laments that the maritime provinces continue hostile to the Quebec scheme, and prefer increasing their trade facilities with the United States to amalgamating with their Canadian neighbors.

Skating was extremely good on all the ponds in New York and Brooklyn yesterday. The day was mild, and between seventy and eighty thousand persons availed themselves of it to indulge in this favorite pastime. The Board of Education organized last evening by electing Mr. McLean president. The Mayor's nominations of Smith, Bloomfield, H. P. West, Chas. J. Chipp, George Koester, Washington Murray, John E. Burrell and Thos. H. Landon, for the offices of School Commissioner for the present year were confirmed. Little further business of importance was transacted at the meeting.

The Fenian Convention held at length decided to reduce their organization to its original simple government. The titles of president and senator are to be abolished, and the government is to be in the hands of a head and central council. The charges preferred against Mr. Roberts and the other Fenians were sustained, and they were expelled from the Brotherhood. The case of Andrew Martin and others vs. William P. O'Brien, master of the steamer *Thomas A. Scott*, was heard yesterday in the United States District Court. The plaintiffs were seamen on board the steamer, and they brought the action to recover balances of wages which had been, as they alleged, kept from them when they came into port. The defendant pleaded that he was not liable for the demand, as the men were not in his service, but in that of the government. The Court held this plea to be good, and dismissed the suit.

In the same court, in the case of *Alfred Ratterby and others*, seamen, versus the steamship *Republic*, an action was instituted to recover damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The engagement of the men had been effected by the engineer of the steamer. The owner disputed his liability, on the ground that he had not engaged the men, but the Court held that, according to the custom of the port, he should be liable for the acts of his chief engineer, and left the question of damages to future settlement.

In the United States Commissioner's office yesterday William Smith, Carl Prime and John Goff, who had not appeared on the adjourned day appointed by the Commissioners for hearing their cases, were committed to abide the decision of the Grand Jury. They are charged with attempting to pass counterfeit currency.

An action was yesterday before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth of this city against Messrs. Van Vleet and Tucker, brokers, to recover a premium of seven thousand two hundred dollars on ten thousand dollars in gold lent by the plaintiffs to the defendant in September, 1862. The decision was reserved.

In the Supreme Court, before Judge Balcom, a case was tried yesterday in which John Ferguson was plaintiff and Louisa Fritz defendant, the action being for breach of contract. It appeared from the statements that defendant, through the agency of her husband, contracted with plaintiff to furnish him one thousand barrels of flour. Five hundred dollars were paid down by plaintiff. The action was dismissed, on the ground that a subcontract had been employed by the husband, and that the five hundred dollars was not paid when the contract was made.

The long contested suit of Henry Erben versus Peter Ballard, in relation to the purchase of some property on the corner of Canal and Centre streets, now occupied by Earle's Hotel, and which has been before the courts for the past fifteen years (the Court of Appeals having ordered a new trial, which was decided by a jury in Mr. Erben's favor in December, 1864, giving him a verdict for \$5,496 23), came up again before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Clarke presiding, and after hearing argument from Judge Edmonds for plaintiff, and Mr. Parsons for defendant, they unanimously confirmed the verdict of the court below in favor of the plaintiff.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Hicks pleaded guilty to burglariously entering the premises of Frederick W. Weber, in West Broadway, on the 29th of December, and was sent to the State Prison for four months and six months. Albert Gardner, convicted of stealing a fish of butter from Washington Market, was sent to the State Prison for three months. Augustus Baker, guilty of stealing a horse and wagon owned by William Mervin, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. William Johnson, who was jointly indicted with five others for burglary in the third degree, in stealing goods from a Chatham square store, was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Robert Williams pleaded guilty to violating the Pilot law of 1853. He was a cook on board the pilot boat *Charles H. Marshall*, and piloted the steamboat *Bremen* out to Sandy Hook, he not having a license to do so. Sentence was postponed. Francis Hammond, charged with presenting an order to a clerk in the Adams Express Company establishment, purporting to have been signed by G. W. Blackwell, for the delivery of a box, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Yesterday, when the case of Charles J. Roberts, charged with counterfeiting, and arrested about two months ago, was called for trial in the United States Court in Brooklyn, the jail authorities returned an answer that the accused had made his escape from their custody on last Monday night, and was not to be found.

prisoner's good character, nothing in his favor was elicited. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

The custom of hanging criminals only on Friday has been disregarded in Newark, N. J., in the case of the negro Ellisworth, who was executed at that place yesterday for the murder of his wife, in August last, by shooting her, in consequence of jealousy. The scene before and at the time of the execution, a full account of which we give elsewhere, were of a solemnly interesting character.

At least five of the persons supposed to have been concerned in the heavy robbery of the Adams Express safes, on the New Haven Railroad, on last Saturday night, have been arrested, and the evidence against some of them, at least, appears to be pretty strong. Portions of the stolen property being found in their possession. Two men named Lockwood, and two others named Clark and Traister, were taken into custody at Norwalk, Connecticut, and early yesterday morning John B. Barnore, living at 100 Division street, in this city, was also arrested. In Barnore's house were found portions of the effects of the robbery, consisting of gold coins, bonds and Treasury notes, to the total value of over eighty-six thousand dollars, and on the Lockwoods were also, it is said, found several articles which had been extracted from the safes.

Professor James J. Mapes, the model farmer, of New York, N. J., died at nine o'clock yesterday morning, aged sixty years.

A contract has been entered into between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads for a connection of those two lines, by which direct communication between Philadelphia and the Western cities over the two routes is to be established. The arrangement also contemplates the inauguration of a line of steamships between Philadelphia and England; of the amount necessary to build and equip the vessels of which, the two companies agree to furnish half.

The stock market was stronger yesterday, but dull at the close. Governments were firm. Gold advanced, closing at 129 1/2.

As a general thing there was rather more buoyancy in mercantile circles yesterday, the higher rates for gold tending to reassure those who were frightened by the sudden decline to 126 1/2 per cent on Tuesday. Merchandise was generally held firmer, and in numerous instances sold at higher prices. Groceries were steady, cotton was quiet. Petroleum was firmer. On Change the aspect of affairs was more cheerful. Flour was firm. Grain steady. Pork decidedly higher. Lard steady, and whiskey unchanged.

## The Official Correspondence on the Mexican Question—President Johnson's Ultimatum.

The official correspondence on the Mexican question laid before Congress by the President removes all doubts with regard to the drift of the diplomacy of the administration upon this subject. The ultimatum thus presented to Louis Napoleon is the withdrawal of his imperial establishment from Mexico as the indispensable condition to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the United States and France. We now discover that the soothing system of Mr. Seward is perfectly safe, even against the dextrous Napoleon, with the Secretary of State held to the inflexible purpose of Andrew Johnson and the universal public sentiment of the country.

So long ago as the 17th of July last it appears Maximilian, as the Emperor of Mexico, received his quietus at Washington; for on that day Count Monthonol, the French Minister, calling at the State Department with the information that a special agent from Maximilian had arrived with a letter and certain explanatory papers from his Imperial Highness, was answered that neither this agent nor his letters could be received, and for the simple reason that our government was in friendly communication with the republic of Mexico. This emphatic and significant repulse, it is probable, so demoralized the amiable Maximilian as to lead him to that barbarous *pronunciamiento* of his outlawry and extermination against the soldiers of the liberal cause as the *apostate* way of putting an end to the Mexican republic. The remonstrance of Mr. Seward to the French government upon this subject, and our Minister's (Mr. Bigelow's) report of the reply of M. Druya de Lhuys, betray the chagrin and perplexity of Napoleon. In that reply of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring our government to Juarez for redress, and suggesting that we had better try the French policy of marching an army into Mexico, the offensive insinuation is conveyed that there may be danger in the experiment, but that this is the only course of redress that France has to offer.

This conversation is reported in a despatch from Mr. Bigelow of November 30. In the meantime the French government had doubtless received the despatch (November 6) of Mr. Seward, in which he says "that the presence and operations of a French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of an authority there, are a cause of serious concern to the United States," and that their objection "is still broader, and includes the authority itself which the French army is thus maintaining"—meaning the so-called empire under Maximilian. For this despatch, and as it appears, on the same day in which Mr. Bigelow was referred to Juarez for reparation concerning the barbarous atrocities of Maximilian, Druya de Lhuys is thankful, but feels obliged to say that he derives "neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents." Next, to make him still more uncomfortable, in reply to a confidential letter of his submitted to our government through Count Monthonol, proposing to withdraw the French troops from Mexico as the basis of an understanding, Mr. Seward replies (December 6) that "he regrets to be obliged to say that the condition which the Emperor (Napoleon) presents is one which seems to be impracticable;" and again (December 16) he writes substantially that, while the United States desire to cultivate sincere friendship with France, such relations will be endangered by her persisting in the Maximilian monarchy, inasmuch as we cannot recognize Maximilian, even if the French troops supporting him are withdrawn.

This is the position of the administration. It is all that could be desired. We think it was on the 3d of April last, the day of the capture of Richmond, when a body of the rejoicing people of Washington called Mr. Seward out of the State Department for a little speech. In response to this call he came forward, and in the course of his remarks said he was about making up his budget of despatches for our Ministers abroad, and inquired, "What shall I say to the Emperor of the French?" "Tell him to get out of Mexico," was the response from the crowd; and this instruction, under the direction of President Johnson, is precisely what Mr. Seward has carried out in this correspondence. The ultimatum of our government is the removal not only of the French troops, but of Maximilian and his imperial establishment, bag and baggage, from Mexico, and the restoration of the republic in the Mexican capital.

It is manifest, too, that President Johnson, in thus adhering to the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, entertains no apprehensions of trouble with France; for otherwise, instead of disbanding our armies in every direc-

tion as fast as possible, he would be holding them together. He evidently relies upon the good sense of Louis Napoleon in quietly abandoning an enterprise which is a failure. Without a recognition from the United States, though not interfered with otherwise, his imperial establishment in Mexico will never pay a tithe of its expenses, and he has been plainly admitted that this recognition must not be expected. President Johnson, having thus defined his position, can afford to give a little margin of time to the two Emperors; but the sooner they make the most of a bad investment by abandoning it, the sooner they shape their action to the important fact that the empire in Mexico is not peace, the better it will be for all involved in the adventure.

## Caricatures of Congress—The True Position of Journalists.

During the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Tuesday a very curious incident occurred. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, read an extract from a Massachusetts paper, edited by Mr. Baldwin, a member of the House, which charged that a railroad bill that had recently been passed was designed to relieve the Illinois Central Railroad from its obligation to carry the mails and troops of the United States free of charge. As the bill passed by the House provides that any railroad shall perform government service and receive compensation therefor, it certainly has the effect of relieving the Illinois Central and all other roads that entered into similar agreements in regard to government transportation in return for donations of public lands, although those who passed it may have had no such intention. Mr. Washburn having engineered the bill through the House, naturally felt aggrieved by Mr. Baldwin's charge, and hence his speech and the debate which followed. But as the debate proceeded the fact was developed that the bill had been passed under the previous question, and that but few of the members who had voted for it knew anything about its provisions. When Mr. Baldwin was asked why he did not state his objections on the floor of the House, instead of writing them in a letter to his paper, he replied that "he had sought to obtain the floor to make a statement, but it was impossible to do so." Having thus exposed their own ignorance, the folly of hasty legislation and the nuisance of the gag law of the previous question, the members of the House concluded to send to the Senate for their bill, and to make it the subject of some intelligent consideration. Whether or not they will again pass it is their own affair; but we at least hope that they will endeavor to understand what they are voting upon next time. It is all very well to strike a blow at the Camden and Amboy monopoly; but it is not necessary to build up other monopolies by the same means. The Illinois Central has contracted to carry government mails and troops free of charge in consideration of certain donations of land, and the land has been given to the company. It seems very singular that there is nobody in Congress wise enough to draw a bill that will enable the government to use other roads for a fair compensation without releasing the Illinois Central from its contract obligations.

But there is another equally curious phase of this Congressional incident. Here we find Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, appearing before the House in the dual capacity of editor and member of Congress. He is called to account as a member for what he said in his paper. Several other gentlemen are in the same position, and are equally liable to find themselves in the same difficulty. In our opinion the duties of an editor and a Congressman are totally incompatible. No man has a right to assume to discharge them at the same time. If he devotes himself to the public business and becomes a good legislator he will neglect his duties as a journalist; and if he gives the necessary time and attention to the conduct of his paper he will be of very little use as a legislator. In the past period of American journalism people were accustomed to take the editor's chair as a step to some political office. They had no idea of the importance and the responsibilities of the profession, and employed it as a temporary tool to aid their political advancement. If by serving a party or by opposing it they could write themselves into an office they were perfectly content. But since the establishment of the *Herald* journalism people have become a regular business, a recognized profession. It now furnishes its own rewards, and there are none higher for which any man can aspire. It supplies wealth enough to gratify those who desire to make money, and honors enough to satisfy the largest ambition. Instead of serving politicians and parties it now manufactures them. It can place a President in the White House, or condemn a Presidential aspirant to obscurity. At its word parties rise or fall. Next to the people, whom it represents, it is the greatest and the grandest power in this free country. No journalist who properly appreciates his profession would barter its advantages and its influence for the highest office in the land. Those who attempt to make it a mere ladder to Congress try to degrade it, but only injure themselves. No editor can go into Congress as a member and maintain that independence of opinion which is the indispensable requisite of his success. In Congress he is bound by party ties, whereas he should be above all parties. His paper can no longer criticize Congressional action, or if it does he is at once called upon to explain and apologize. His double position may give him a certain apparent advantage, as in the case of Mr. Baldwin—for he may be able to say in his paper what he is not permitted to say in Congress—but this advantage is, after all, only apparent, and is accompanied with many disabilities. The result is that we often find a paper holding one view, while its acknowledged editor in his seat in Congress professes to entertain precisely contradictory opinions. A recent instance of this remarkable antagonism is still fresh in the minds of the public. It is impossible to speak with freedom from the orator is choked with journalistic precedents and commitments; and it is equally impossible to write with freedom when the pen is clogged with parliamentary laws and partisan obligations. For these reasons we believe that Mr. Baldwin and the other Congressional Journalists are guilty of a grave error in being in the House at all, and we should not be surprised if, before the close of the session, their dual position should involve them in even more delicate dilemmas than that exposed by the railroad debate.

## The Detective Bureau of the War Department to Be Broken Up.

We learn from Washington that the mustering out of General L. O. Baker, chief of the detective force of the War Department, will be followed by the abolishment of the bureau and the discharge of all its employees within a few days.

This intelligence, while it will be received with acclamation and profound gratitude by those who have been, and possibly still are, under the secret surveillance of the War Department, will demonstrate to foreign governments a striking fact in regard to republican institutions. It is that, although we may have adopted some monarchical ideas in time of war, we can abandon them the moment the occasion for their employment ceases. But the United States government, while it employed the services of detectives, never, during the most trying period of the war, availed itself of those inhuman means which despotic governments have heretofore used to discover foes and unravel conspiracies. During the great wars of Europe, whether arising from political or religious causes, or whether proceeding from a thirst for conquest, history tells us the most atrocious methods were resorted to for the purpose of extorting confessions. Bodily tortures of the most cruel description were the common practices of belligerents in those days. And even at this moment, in a time of apparently profound peace, European monarchs employ legions of spies, informers, *gens d'armes* and secret emissaries of every sort to ferret out the proceedings of suspicious private confabulations, to overhear private conversations among suspected parties, and to employ every possible means to ascertain the movements of persons conceived to be inimical to the government. Briefly, in abolishing the detective system of the War Department we show to the world that, while in time of war the government of the United States is ready to employ all civilized methods of vindicating its dignity and sustaining its sovereignty, in time of peace it can afford to dispense with them all, and throw itself confidently upon the people of the nation for everything that is necessary to sustain its honor and power.

But we see in this breaking up of the detective bureau another thing, which, taken in connection with the honorable dismissal of one hundred and twenty-two general officers from the volunteer force, must prove a source of congratulation to the whole country. We infer from it that the necessity which prompted the organization of the force has ceased to exist; that the government will no longer impose personal espionage upon the South or upon Southerners in the North; that one citizen can talk to another and not have the fear of Fort Lafayette—a useful institution in its day, no doubt—before his eyes. In short, that General Grant, being in the South, acting with the "advice and consent" of the Executive, if not of the Senate, is satisfied that he can keep the South in the night path without the assistance of the spies and detectives of the War Department.

How is it, then, with those signal evidences of the return of loyalty, security, and peace throughout the entire country, we find members of Congress acting as if we were still in a state of war, and that the harshest measures resorted to when war actually existed should still be employed against the South? The radicals in Congress are the men who do this. They are the agitators who are casting aspersions among the friends of harmony and union with crazy jealousy. They are the real disunionists of the hour; and it may be that the time will arrive when it will be necessary for the government to put them down as it did the rebels.

## Correspondence of Lord Clarendon and Minister Adams—The Impudence of the British Secretary.

The correspondence between the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, and our Minister, Mr. Adams, in connection with the affairs of the rebel pirate Shenandoah, must strike the public with surprise at the coolness and impudence with which the British statesman endeavors to dismiss the subject. Lord Clarendon must have forgotten that he was treating with the representative of a great nation, which has established itself as one of the leading Powers of the world, when he so flippantly declared that the English government "consider that no advantage can result from prolonging the controversy, of which the topics are fully exhausted, but which might, possibly, if continued, introduce acrimony into the relations of England and the United States." And in the absence of information as to Mr. Adams' reply we may assume that the representative of the United States has properly resented the offence involved in these words. Upon what grounds does Lord Clarendon assume that the topics of the controversy are exhausted? That they will not be exhausted upon our side until England pays the just demands made upon her by this government for the damage done to our merchant marine by pirate vessels, fitted out in her ports and manned by British subjects, Lord Clarendon will discover. There is a question of right to be determined, which cannot be set aside by any assurances of continued friendship or any threats of the disruption of friendly relations between the two countries, as implied in the language of the British Secretary. When our government made its demands for indemnity in the matter of those Anglo-rebel pirates it did not mean child's play. It did not court conciliation, but put in a plea for justice. Lord Clarendon argues that our claims shall be withdrawn and all controversy ended in order that amicable relations between England and the United States may be preserved. Andrew Johnson, in his message, has defined the relationship which this country desires to maintain with foreign nations as one of mutual justice. As man deals with man, so nation should deal with nation.

This country is in a position to-day such as she never was before to demand that absolute justice shall be the only basis of that "close friendship" which Lord Clarendon says the people and government of England desire to entertain for the United States. Before the war it might have been assumed by foreign Powers that this country could be trifled with, and diplomatically smoothed down with courteous words and rose-water statesmanship; but, having demonstrated that we are able to accomplish that which no country whose name is written in history has ever achieved, the case is altered. We are not only entitled to claim a place now as one of the great nations of the earth, but, without egotism, we may assert our title to be regarded as the first in all things which make a nation powerful and respected.

This trifling with the question which has

been a grave subject of discussion between our government and that of England is therefore unbecomingly and offensive, and we trust that it has been so regarded by Mr. Adams, and that the slight has been resented as it deserved. Lord Clarendon is reported to have persisted in asserting that England has never deviated from her duties as a neutral Power, whereas it is a fact patent to all the world that during the four years of our internecine war every principle of neutrality was grossly violated by that country in sending forth privateers from her ports to destroy the commerce of a neutral Power and shielding rebel incendiaries and bank robbers in Canada. This, we fully comprehend, is the kind of neutrality which England claims the right to exercise herself, and denounces in all other governments; but it is an interpretation of international law to which we very positively demur, and by which we shall certainly not be governed in this controversy which Lord Clarendon impudently declares to be exhausted. Before the question is settled the British Foreign Secretary will find that he is not dealing with any of the minor Powers of Europe, but with a great nation, which has both the intention and the power to compel the fulfillment of all just demands.

## Cheap Jack in the Church—Dr. Marigold and Dr. Beecher.

Dr. Beecher has sold his pews, and the saints of Plymouth church have chosen their new places. It was done just as Dr. Marigold sold his wares under the hammer. "Now, then, friends," said Marigold, "I'll tell you what I'll do with you. Here's a nice pew out by the door, a little cold perhaps in the cold days when the door opens every minute, and not good for hearing when the door slams shut every minute, but a good enough pew if a man's a good Christian and wants to go to heaven—good as any. What will you give for it? Five hundred? four hundred? three hundred? two hundred? one hundred? What! You don't want it! You won't have it at any price, perhaps. Well, let it go. Here's another, close by the pulpit, where you can look the parson full in the face, be seen by all the congregation in your place and as you go to it; be esteemed one of the pillars, in fact, and I'll throw in the grace of God and half a dozen little trifles usually supposed to go with it. What do you say? Five hundred? four hundred? three hundred? There are so many bids I can't make out the man." Does any one suppose that Dr. Marigold would be out of place in the church, selling the pews in this way? Well, exactly this rignarole was gone over, and the things sold were, indeed, all those good influences that are supposed to flow from the Church, and to be distributed thence among men, the grace of God with the rest.

Henry Ward Beecher is a sort of modern gnostic. He supposes that he is the only person who possesses a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and he exalts the divine nature of Christ, carrying that exaltation so far that he denies the Trinity and maintains that Christ is God, pure and simple. We should be pleased to learn from what part of the Christian law this only enlightened Christian justifies the scene recently enacted in his church for the sale of seats, when the grace of God was knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer and sold on speculation; when the humble followers of the Nazarene paid two, three and four hundred dollars for the privilege of touching the hem of Beecher's garment, while, within a few miles' distance, women and children, frozen in the bitter cold, died for the need of fire. There needs no other evidence than this sale in Plymouth church—this ostentatious sacrifice laid before the Moloch of personal vanity in a place dedicated to the worship of God—to prove what we recently advanced—that modern Christianity has done with Christ and his doctrines. We know what the parson was once—the earnest, simple-minded expounder of the moral law, endeavoring to impress upon all within his sphere the true significance of the Scriptures; a man who, in virtue of his office, had voluntarily renounced the vanities of life and the pursuit of an ambitious career; frugal, withal, and, though not so poor as Christ's own directions would keep him, yet "passing rich on forty pounds a year." Such was the parson once, and now the right to choose pews in Beecher's church costs twenty-five thousand dollars.

These pews were not bought by men who desire to be made better—they are already so excellent; nor by men who desire to comfort the wretched and feed the hungry. There are the police for that and the poorhouse. Nor yet by men who care particularly for the incultation of the spirit of Christian charity, without which speech, even Beecher's, is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Besides, the whole length and breadth of instruction on Christian charity is to be had in a Testament, which, even in those hard times, can be got for ten cents. Why should they pay four hundred dollars for that? Why should they assemble to hear the places in what our books call "God's holy temple" sold out in the jargon of the Cheap Jack of the Christmas story? These sums were paid for the right to the best places in a fashionable resort—for the right to sit high on crimson cushions under the parson's eye, the observed of all observers, and to applaud with noisy hands the political diatribes of the canting oracle of the hour.

At least that is the view with which the many went to buy their seats in this fashionable place of amusement. But there were others there who had a thrifter turn, and were animated only by the desire to turn an honest penny. They bought the seats on "speculation." We are not informed whether these speculators are the same persons who buy up the choice seats at the theatres in the day time, and then haunt the entrances at the door of admission and offer orchestra chairs, dress circle seats and proscenium boxes at a moderate advance of one hundred per cent. We fancy not. Poor men are apt to have more respect for the church than to treat it in that way. It is the richer speculator who has no qualms of conscience. We do not object to Mr. Beecher's making preaching his business, to his having his church enterprise in Brooklyn, and making it pay as much as possible; but we do object to his pretending that his business enterprise is Christian charity, and so bringing disgrace upon the Church. We object to this stealing the livery of Heaven for purposes that are not of Heaven's; and we think that the line between church and lottery enterprises ought to be more distinctly drawn.